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NO DISORDER IN PARIS.

THE BAUDIN DEMONSTRATION PASSES OFF QUIETLY

THE PROCESSION TO THE CEMETERY JEERED BY THE POPULACE - MORE THAN 30,000

MARCHERS-ONE SMALL FIGHT. Paris, Dec. 2.-A host of sightseers gathered around the Baudin monument at the entrance to the Montmartre Cemetery this morning. Delegates from the Deputies' Union of the Left and the Republican Union and from the Republican Left of the Senate, not wishing to take part in the municipal procession, arrived in separate groups and placed wreaths at the foot of the monument.

The municipal parade started from the Hotel Ville at 1:15 p. m., and slowly proceeded through the streets, reaching the cemetery at 3 o'clock. The police stopped all carriage traffic along the route at noon and, as far as possible, formed a cordon in order to keep back the crowd. No incident occurred that impeded the march of the paraders. On passing the Northern Railway station there were cries of " Vive la Republique!" mingled with hissing. On the Boulevard Magenta a man who tried to break through the line of paraders was arrested.

The number of those in line was variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000. Half of those taking part were delegates from the provinces. The spectators were mostly sightseers, making no display of political feeling.

At the corner of the Boulevard St. Denis the students' delegation, which was greeted with cries of "Vive la Republique!" responded with A bas Boulanger!"

A trophy of the journal "La Lanterne" evoked shouts of " Down with the Jews!"

The appearance of a group composed of persons prescribed in the coup d'etat of 1851, or wounded in the Revolution of 1848, everywhere elicited fervent cheers.

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The first portion of the procession presented an orderly and dignified aspect, but the latter part was disorganized, owing to the pressure of the crowds following, which consisted mainly of the rabble, and which sang the "Marsellaise," and the "Carmagnole." A number of women joined the ranks in the heart of the city. This detracted from the serious appearance of the procession, and the crowd was afterward inclined to make the demonstration a matter for jest, laughing and jeering at the delegates. Some of the delegates were annoyed by the jeers of the spectators and, falling out of the ranks, disappeared into the crowd.

peared into the crowd.

On arriving at the monument, M. Darlot, president of the Municipal Council, delivered an oration. He said that the object of the demonstration was to commemorate Baudin's intrepid defence of the Republic's rights against Caesarism, and to honor those who had been proscribed or had fallen at the time of the coup d'etat. After a vigorous attack upon Boulangism he said:

The Democracy, acquiring renewed strength in the example of the glorious dead, is prepared to face Caesarism, which is again daring to raise its head. Comforted by the noble memories of the past, let us unite with confidence.

The speech was received with cries of "Vive

unite with confidence.

The speech was received with cries of "Vive la Republique!" and prolonged cheers. There were no dissenting cries. The procession filed past the monument and then returned, singing the "Marseillaiss." In the evening the city resumed its normal aspect.

On the return of the procession to the Quartier Latin a crowd of students attacked two omnibuses filled with Boulangists. The horses became frightened, and one vehicle was backed into a shop in the Quai Voltaire. A serious scuffle followed, and the police were compelled to interfere.

The Boulangist Committee, in its manifesto, declares that, although it refrains from the Baudin demonstration, it venerates the memory of Baudin. It urges citizens to withstand the provocations of the Government, which is seeking a chance to create in Paris another Second of December.

PERU AND HER BRITISH CREDITORS. THE NEW AGREEMENT WITH THE LONDON BONDHOLDERS

Panama, Nov. 25 .- The text of the long-discussed and much-concealed agreement between the bondholders and the Government of Peru, signed by the Minister of the Treasury and Lord Donoughmore, the bendholders' representative, has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies for consideration. Among the main features of the proposed contract now stands are bondholders agree fully, absolutely and irrevocably to free Peru from all responsibility for the loans made abroad in 1800, 1870 and 1872. The bonds are to be cancelled, and so exhibited before the contract into effect. A company is to be organized at London, to which will be transferred all the concessions, grants and property ceded by this contract. for the purpose of mortgaging them in order to raise money for the work proposed.

All questions arising are to be decided by the court

of Peru, and the company shall be considered to have its domicile at Lima. They, the bondholders, will deliver to them 50,000 pounds sterling on ratifying the contract, and nineteen monthly payments of 10,000 pounds each, and Peru guarantees to them the sum of 80,000 pounds sterling for thirty years, as a security for interest on the 6,000,000 pounds proposed to be immediately expanded in the undertaking. But these reciprocal payments do not begin until the beginning of the four h year of the contract.

All the guano in Peru not subject to the conditions of the treaty of peace with Chili is given to the bond-holders, excepting such amounts as the country requires for its agricultural necessities, and the Chincha Islands deposits shall be worked for that purpose if they should be sufficient. its domicile at Lima. They, the bondholders, will

MR. BRIGHT'S CONDITION CRITICAL AGAIN. HE PASSES A RESTLESS DAY AND HIS LUNGS ARE

WORSE AT NIGHT. London, Dec. 2.-Mr. Bright has again become worse, and his condition is now critical.

A bulletin describing Mr. Bright's condition, says

he was restless and rather feverish during the day. This evening his lungs are worse than this morning, though they are in better condition than they were vesterday.

POLICE, AND PEOPLE FIGHTING IN IRELAND. Dublin, Dec. 2 .- In spite of the fact that a decree had been issued prohibiting a procession, a parade was held in Waterford to-night in memory of the "Man-chester martyrs." The paraders carried banners and were headed by bands of music. The police made a charge on them with staves and succeeded in dis-persing them. The people retaliated, using stones as weapons, and a scene of great disorder ensued.

BOULANGER'S PRESENCE STIRS UP THE TOWN. Paris, Dec. 2.-General Boulanger arrived at Nevers this morning. He was greeted by an orderly crowd. Policemen prevented access to his hotel to all ex-cept those provided with tickets for the banquet, thus preventing the proposed public reception. Deputy Laporte had tried in vain to induce the Prefect to al-Laporte had tried in vain to induce the Prefect to allow a reception. A Boulangist manifesto protesting against the Prefect' action, signed by various Deputies, has been posted throughout the town. At the hanquet in the evening there were 500 guests, General Boulanger was loudly cheered. Simultaneously, an anti-Boulanger meeting was held in the theatre, at which Deputies Basiy and Brialou denounced Boulanger as a traitor and a plagianist of Napoleon.

Paris, Dec. 2 .- A riot occurred at Lyons to-day owing to popular discontent over the municipal regu-lations regarding the Grand Theatre. The windows of the journal "Progres" were smashed, and the members of the Municipal Council were hooted. Finally the cavalry were called out, and they dis-persed the mob. Several of the ringleaders of the rioters were arrested.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS HISS THEIR QUEEN. Brussels, Dec. 2.—The Queen, while driving out to-day, was hissed and groaned at by a passing band of Socialists. The bystanders gave counter-cheers for

A secret Socialist-Republican Congress was opened to-day at Chatelet. There was a large attendance. It is supposed that the object of the meeting is to discuss existing labor troubles.

RECEPTION TO MR. DANA IN ROME. Rome, Dec. 2.—The Irish clergy of this city are

THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT DIAZ. City of Mexico, Dec. 2, via Galveston.-The Inaug ural exercises passed off quietly. A military parade took place yesterday morning, and in the evening was a display of fireworks. To night a free bail

by the Government employes. The same was done in all the State capitals.

MR. INGALLS ON THE RACE QUESTION. THE SENATOR FROM KANSAS THINKS IT WILL REMAIN LONG UNSETTLED.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 2 (Special).-The correspondent of "The Constitution" in Washington asked Senator Ingalls to-day : "What effect will the election have upon the South

ern question ?" The race question," answered the Senator, " at the South remains as it has always been, and for he next generation at least will continue to be, the important and formidable in our politics.

change from slavery to freedom, from subordination to loyal equality, has complicated instead of simplifying the situation. So far from solving the fatal problem, it has added new elements of difficulty and

"Is any immediate adjustment probable?" "Unless history is a false teacher, it is not possible for two distinct races, not homogeneous, that is, which cannot assimilate by intermarriage and the mingling of blood, to exist upon terms of practical or the other must go to the wall."

"Whether the Anglo-Saxon and the negro races are is clear that the mulattoes are disappearing in the South. The blacks are growing blacker, whites are growing whiter. This shows that the connection between the races while the blacks were enslaved was not voluntary on their part and is ceasing with their freedom. Nor is it disputed that the mixed race came from the union of black mothers with white fathers, and not between white mothers and black fathers. The ethnologi from this is irresistible. cal inference from this is irresistor. Insections in inference from this is irresistor. In black race is not only growing blacker, but it is increasing numerically much more rapidly than the white race. This is a fact of ominous significance, and adds to the gravity of the issue. No intelligent man pretends longer to deny that the blacks are not permitted to vote in many states south of the Ohio and the Potomac, where they are the majority, or if they vote, their ballots are not counted. It is admitted that for some reason or other they would as a rule vote against the whites if left to their own impulses. Whether this is the race antagonism of which I have spoken, or casual and temporary, I do not know. I suspect, however, that it is a permanent condition. The pretext upon which suffrage is denied to the blacks in the South is that the race is not capable of self-government and that their supremacy would result in the degradation and destruction of society and the State. I don't distrust the sincerity or candor of the Southern whites. They probably believe what they affirm, but I have no doubt that they have deliberately determined to eliminate the negro from their superior intelligence, we lith and merality, the whites must remain supreme." black race is not only growing blacker, but it is in-creasing numerically much more rapidly than the

NEGROES DROWNED BY A MOB.

RUFFIANISM IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF WASH-INGTON, GEORGIA.

Washington, Ga., Dec. 2 (Special).-This region is the scene of a war of races likely to assume large proportions, so large, indeed, that Governor Gordon is to be called upon to use the power of the State to re-About ten days ago in that portion of the county bordering on Broad River, a white woman claims to have been insulted by several negroes. Her usband was absent at the time of this occurrence. When he reached home and heart the story, he was us and called in his neighbors. A posse was or ganized for the purpose of arresting the negroes. When the posse reached the cabin Huldah Smith, where the negroes were met by a sharp volley they hiding. of musketry, and retired in disorder. The resistance to arrest inflamed the citizens. A force of 300 white men assembled on Tuesday night. The fact that these men were on their way threw the Broad River negroes into slarm. "Tim" Smith and John Coleman, the two who were most in demand, sought protection in the convict stockades at Honey Hill. The mob made an assault on the stockade and secured the men. The poor wretches howled and pleaded for mercy, but to no purpose. They were bound hand and foot with stout cords and a bagful of rocks tied round their neeks. Thus weighted down, they were tossed into the Broad River and drowned. Huldah Smith and John Smith were tied up and lashed. The cruel manner in which the negroes were drowned has rendered their friends desperate, and they are arming for an attack on the whites. the two who were most in demand, sought protection

### TAMMANNY GOES A-BANKING.

THE CITY'S MONEY TO BE DEPOSITED WHERE IT

Tammany reign there appears to be little doubt that a National bank is one. The purchase of an existing institution of that kind with a capital of \$1.000.000 is the present plan, the directors to be selected from the most noted Tammany chiefs. When the new Mayor has selected a City Chamberlain to succeed William M. Ivins, an opportunity for a redistribution of the city funds in banks which the new Board will designate as depositories will arise and the Tammany of the city's surplus cash. Lumor represents Edward S. Stokes, the popular proprietor of the Hollman House, as actively engaged in buying up the stock of a National bank of the amount of capital mentioned.

National bank of the amount of capital mentioned, held principally by one family. The stock he was succeeding in securing at par.

Mr. Stokes declined last evening to give the name of the bank whose stock he had been buying. While admitting that the substance of the report was well founded, Mr. Stokes said that the publication was pernature. Whatever might be intended in the way of an enterprise of the sort, it was too soon to give the details. It may be regarded as settled, however, that the new city government will transact its financial matters through a bank which its friends and advisers will control.

TO KEEP UP THE PRICE OF ANTHRACITE. Pittsburg, Dec. 2 (Special).-Charles Parish, the millionaire anthracite operator from the region, was in the city to-day on matters of private business. "The rumor that there would be a re-vival of 'Mollie Magnires' in this State is unfounded." said he. "Franklin B. Gowen and myself have most effectually stamped that organization out. We were aided materially by the Pinkertons and the Catholie Church. At present there is no material with which to build a new order of that kind. Hungarians and Poles are taking the place of English, Irish and Weish miners in the hard coal mines of this State. The Hungarians and Poles are dirty in their habits, live on about twenty cents a day, and save the balance of their wages. They make good workmen, and as a general thing there is not as much trouble with them as with Irish, Weish or German miners about the wage question. Consequently, they are preferred by the operator. "Anthractic coal operators propose to shut down Welsh miners in the hard coal mines of this State.

"Anthracite coal operators propose to shut down all their works in December and January. The object is to stiffen prices, or rather to keep up present rates. We want to reduce stocks on hand. The operators have about concluded that hard coal is getting too scarce, and consequently is too valuable to be sold at low prices. There is no use in almost giving the fuel away, as has been done heretofore."

DR. M'GLYNN DIVULGES A SECRET.

A prominent priest of the Catholic Church, when seen hy a reporter yesterday in reference to the Malone-Corri-gan controvesy, declined to allow his name to be used, but said: "It was a suprising request for Father Malone to make. In doing so, in asking the Archbishop of this diocese for permission to marry the couple referred to, whose names I need not mention, he violated every feeling and condition of delicacy. As to Dr. McGlynn, he has practically given up the case himself and telegraphed to

night, Dr. McGiynn, in speaking of the same subject, said:
"A friend of mine has recently stated that he is only responsible for what he wrote over his own signature. He s wise in that, but I am not bound as is he. I call the tyranny of the Catholic Church worse than the tyranny of the Czar, and this must be banished and torn down. Bishops and priests must be free as they formerly were. But the suggestion in the free as they formerly were. But the suggested in the papers that a trial be held here in New-York to consider my case and step the growth of this power. I do not second. What would be the use? Who would hear it? Who would conduct it? No fair man. Rome would not allow it. The judges would be persecutors, es heretofore. I was offered—or was told that I would be offered—the pasterate of Middletown if I should retract. I denounce the whole machine. I telegraphed this, a secret which I now divulge, in Latin to Cardinal "I will not condemn the doctrines uttered by me. I will not go to Rome. I have now no case whatever before your tribunal." Nor have I to-day. It would do no good. Were Christ to stand to-day in the streets of Rome, preaching the same doctrines which he taught 1.800 years ago, he would be accounted a boretic by the Holy Father. The suggestions of friends

TO RAISE THE WAGES OF THE CHINESE. San Francisco, Dec. 2 (Special).—The Exclusion Act bids fair to result in profit to the Chinese new in this insured.

scheme to advance the wages of all Chinese artisans and farm laborers. The first company to feel the effects of this advance is the Alaska Commercial Com pany, which must ship at least 400 Chinese fish canners to Alaska by the next north bound steamer. Instead of paying \$30 a month, as heretofore, they had to make contracts for \$40 for skilled hands and \$35 for inexperienced workmen. If the advance is carried through, many fruit men will get negroes from the South to handle their crops.

## SWINDLED BY BUNCO MEN.

AN AGED MERCHANT IN BALTIMORE ROBBED OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Baltimore, Dec. 2 (Special).-The detectives are looking for a pair of bunco steerers who yesterday robbed an aged refired merchant of \$5,066. The police, at the request of the victim, have suppressed The old gentleman was halled in from of his residence by a young man in a buggy who said he had just arrived from Colorado and was a bank clerk. He had relatives in Baltimore, with whom the old gentleman, of course, was acquainted. The two started to go to a bank. On the way the old man was persuaded to stop in at a house in Pearl-st. see a book agent. There was the usual lottery in which the old gentleman was persuaded that he had drawn a prize of \$5,000, but the book-agent would not pay the money unless an were shown him to prove 511m equal responsibility of the old gentleman said he could not draw a check, but said : would get the money. He and the first bunco man then started out. The old gentleman sent a friend then started out. The old gentleman sent a friend to his home, who got \$6,000 of bonds and then advanced \$5,000 of them. The money was turned over to the old gentleman near the Eutaw Savings Bank. The gambier and his victim then went back to the book agency. The money was field up and placed on the table. No 1 had the money. No 2 said he must see if it was all right and started to count it, with his back turned. Suddenly he said that the amount was as represented, and, tying up the bundle, he replaced it on the table. The old gentleman of course, did not realize in his delight at his winnings that it was a roll of begus money. He says the two men then began to thump him and finally he fell on the floor unconscious. When he recovered, money and men were gone.

### SOME WEAK-RNEED REPUBLICANS.

QUARING LEST THEIR NAMES BE PUBLISHED-

TERRIFIED INTO AIDING THE ENEMY. One of the laughable results of the campaign is the ployes who "held over" from the Administration aniedating Mr. Cleveland's. As The Tribune stated during the campaign, all who held a place in Uncle Sam's employ received an opportunity in October to plank up" their funds to aid the election of the Democratic ticket. It was generally understood that he Republicans there would do nothing of the kind. but it turns out that the influences brought to coupled with fears of removal, were too much for the principles of a large contingent. Among them were ing to their Republican friends that they would suffer any form of official death rather than give pecuniary aid and comfort to the energy, nevertheless walked into Mr. Jordan's office, at No. 30 Liberty-st., where contributions were received for the Democratic Na-is-nal Committee, and paid the assessment of \$40

After the election an effort was made to suppress the list, as every man except one had given his name and taken a receipt. It was believed until within a day or two that the effort had proved successful, but alas! It seems not to be true. Mr. Jordan in an unfortunate moment of confidence gave the list to an uncompromising Republican, and it is likely to find its way into print in a few days. The forty-two contributors are in consequent dismay, hoping against hope that the list may yet be kept from the light of day.

### CRAZED BY RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

TWO BROTHERS, EXHORTERS IN INDIANA. LOCKED UP IN JAIL

Wabash, Ind., Dec. 2 (Special).-An instance of insanity growing out of religious fervor is reported from Huntington yesterday. Jacob and David Dill. brothers, age fifty and forty, have for several years figured as exhorters at meetings in country school-houses. For days they would fast and do penance for their sins by walking long dis-No signs of insanity were manifested until last night when both were at the home of Jacob in Rock Creek Township. They became insane, and they procured clubs and proceeded to exorcise the evil spirits by smashing all the furniture in the arrived at midnight and the men were froned, taken to Huntinscron and lodged in fail. To day they have been raving incessanity, begging pitcously for water for baptismal purposes. When it was given them in a bucket they threw the contents by the jailer's favo and harmered the vessel out of shape. They deeded upon a baptism of fire and pited up the mattresses and furniture in the cell and set them alive. The other prisoners yelled lustily and the flames were extinguished with difficulty.

# A THIRTY PROPLE WITHOUT HOMES.

A FIRE PROBABLY OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN, IN

A TENEMENT-HOUSE. There was a fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, in the five-story brick tenement house at Hester and Norfolk sts. last evening. The first floor was occupied by Friedlander Brothers, shoes: Isaac Gotlieb, crockery, and Morris Fliner, candles. In the upper part of the building lived the families of Gettle Gotlieb, Moses Greenbaum, Morris Fierman, Henry Schlessenger, Saul Friedner, Joseph Steinberg, Barney Rosenberg, and Morris Mintischnumbring in all thirty persons. The fire started in Friedlander Brothers' store, and spread with great

Running to the roof at the rear of the stairs was a large shaft, and the flames went up this with mighty bound, and poured into the rooms on each The tenants were at supper, and made a dash for the halls, but were driven back by the flames which had ignited the stairs. They groped their way through the thick smoke to the fire escapes in the rear of the building, and were assisted down by the firemen from Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. had hardly reached a place of safety when the fire escapes were enveloped in sheets of flame that were thrown simultaneously from every window.

The fire presented an ominous appearance, and protect the neighboring tenements. After an hour's hard work the fire was brought under control. inside of the structure was entirely destroyed, and the families that were burned out were left penniless, as they had to flee so quickly that there was no chance to save anything. Two children living on the top floor were overcome by smoke and were carried out in an meonscious condition but were soon revived in the open air. The total loss is estmated at \$10,000.

Several weeks ago the police of the Eldridge Street Station were informed that there was going to be a be a fire in this building, and the officers having this part of the precinct under their care were instructed to keep a careful watch upon B. Some suspicious things were noticed, but not sufficient to warrant an arrest, and as time went on without a fire, they relaxed their vigilance. Abram Gotheb, who lived on the second floor, was standing on the corner, and just before the fire started he saw a man about thirry years old, well dressed and wearing a large black mustache, hurry out of a door in the rear of Friedlander Brothers' store. The man was not one of the Friedlanders or their clerks, and Gotlieb says that he never saw him before. What he did in the store is not known, but as the fire broke out so quickly after he left the place, he is supposed to have had a hand in starting it. Laptain Cassidy put detectives on the case at once and he expected that an arrest would soon be made. Several weeks ago the police of the Eidridge Street

Fire Marshal Frank yesterday made an investigation regarding the fire in the seven-story building at the corner of Houston and Crosby sts. Saturday evening, but no positive evidence was found. Circumstances indicate that the fire was not accidental in ts origin, but neither the identity of the incendiary nor the manner of his operations was learned. The fire started at the rear of the fourth floor, which is occupied by Samuels, Lyon & Co., manufacturers of boys' clothing, and it is said that their shop had been boys' clothing, and it is said that their shop had been locked up for the night only a few minutes before. The building is heated by steam, and there was not even a stove on that floor. The stock of samuels, Lyon & Co. was badly damaged by water, and same damage was also done by water to the stock of two other clothing firms on the floors beneath. The loss on the building, which is owned by G. Seidenberg, is slight, and it was thought yesterday that the entire loss by the fire would not exceed \$20,000.

DAMAGE TO AN ART BUILDING. Philadelphia, Dec. 2 (Special).—The Industrial Art Building, No. 312 North Broad-st., was badly damaged by fire early this morning. The building is owned by

country, as the Six Companies have perfected a BATTLE WITH WHITE CAPS.

AN OLD FARMER IN OHIO WHO WAS NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED.

GETTING A SUPPLY OF GUNS AND TREATING THE RUFFIANS TO VOLLEYS OF BIRD-SHOT -THE STORY TOLD BY A VERMONTER

Vt., is visiting frients in Washington Boulevard. nearly three weeks he had been staying at the home of his uncle, Aaron Vance, who lives near Sardinia, Ohio, at present the scene of White Cap" outrages. Mr. Vance says he had a thrilling experience with the ruffians, and was, handled roughly by them. The story in his own

9. My uncle, whose farm is about three miles from the town, met me at the depot with a horse and buggy. We started for his home shortly after 9 o'clock. The road was lonesome. The greater part of the way lay through a valley, and the hills are heavily timbered. About a mile from the town a man on horseback passed us. His head was enveloped with a white cloth, and he was riding at a terrific pace. My uncle said:

"There goes one of those cursed White Caps. Somebody will get wnipped to-night."

"Our conversation naturally continued on this subject. About half a mile further on, at the edge of a woods, is a drinking-trough for horses. My uncle arew up to it and got out to loosen the check-rein from the horse's head. He had been telling me about the depredations of the SMALLPOX IN THE HARROR. "I arrived at Sardinia the night of November The and he was riding at a terrific pace. My uncle

been telling me about the depredations of the band, and continued talking while the horse was drinking. He naturally talked in a loud time, and in the stillness he could easily have been overheard by any one concealed within twenty yards. My uncle, among other things, said:

" 'I know two of them, and have engaged spice to discover the rest. As soon as we can get evidence enough, I will spend every dollar I possess, if necessary, to land the villains in the peniten

"My uncle is a wealthy bachelor and has the reputation of always going through with a thing when he has once started. We arrived at the farmhouse about 11 o'clock, and retired shortly after. I was tired and slept soundly. I rose early and came down stairs before my uncle and the servants had got up. I opened the front door. Fixed to the handle on a sharp-pointed knife was a rough drawing of a human heart, the weapon stuck through its centre. In the left-hand upper corner were the skull and cross-bones and in the opposite corner the picture of a coffin. Below was an inscription which read:

'Aaron Vance, you'd better be careful as to what you says and dose. This is a warnin'. If you try to do us harm you will get the worst of WHITE CAPS.

" On the steps was a bundle of brech switches, and attached to the cord that held them together was a tag, on which was written: 'Weapons of Reform.' I woke my uncle and showed the warning and the bundle of whips. His first words

'The devils must have been in the woods last night when we watered the horse.'

"After breakfast he announced his intention of going into town and purchasing firearms. He reurned in the afternoon with two shotguns, three revolvers and a quantity of ammunition. Then be pasted a otice on the fence facing the road that he did not fear all the White Caps in Christendom, and would never rest until he had hung a few of them. I tried to dissuade him from putting up the notice, but the old man was obdurate. The next morning another notice was stuck on the front door, which read:

" 'We will call on you within ten days.' "My uncle engaged the services of a man named Harwick to watch the premises. On the fourth night he willed us and said the White Caps were surrounding the house. We arose and dressed hurriedly. Arming ourselves, we went to the front

" 'Who are you, and what do you want?' asked my uncle. "The foremost horseman replied: 'We want you, and we are going to have you."

'All right,' replied the old man, 'come on.' "With that he raised his shot-gun and fired into the middle of the group. There was a yell, and a man fell from his horse. They picked him up, and all turned and galloped away. In about two hours we heard them returning. We were ready for them. We had loaded the guns with small bird-shot, and as they dashed into the yard we did not hesitate to fire at them. The volley seemed to rattle them. Again they went away. We heard nothing for three days. I supposed they had got enough and would let us alone. The third night about 10 o'clock we heard a noise in the barn, and Harwick and I went to see what was the matter. I never thought of White Caps. We lett my uncle with an old woman servant alone in the house. We had hardly left the house before I was struck down, and three men, their faces covered with masks, were on top of me. At my side Harwick was suffering the same violence. They bound us with cords and hair carried and hair led us to the barn. One of them said to us:

"We mean you no harm if you keep still We're going to teach Aaron a lesson to keep his tongue tied."

"Then all but one went away. The man left with us took a sext about ten feet away and never and a man fell from his horse. They picked him

We're going to teach Aaron a lesson to keep his tongue tied.'

"Then all but one went away. The man left with us took a seat about ten feet away and never took his eyes from us. In a short time we heard the report of a gun and then followed a perfect fusilade. Shot after shot was fired, and I remember wondering how my uncle managed to load and fire so rapidly. A few minutes later a man opened the barn door and beckoned to our guard. He immediately left us, and we did not see him again. It was broad daylight when my uncle opened the barn door and cut the ropes that bound us. He explained that he did not dare to come out of the house before. I was so stiff that it was some time before I could move my limbs. My uncle to'd the story of the assault and how, by the aid of the old servant, who loaded the guns, he had been able to fire so rapidly. Two days before I left, my uncle got a letter which said that the White Caps would have revenge if it took all winter. I tried to induce him to go away until the gang had been brought to justice, but the old man said he would light the battle out from his own castle. While I was at my uncle's some neighbors were whipped, though innocent of any disregard of public morals."

Poughheepsle, N. Y., Dec. 2 (Special).-At the General Term in Brooklyn, next week, serious charges will be preferred against Peter M. Baum, of Redhook, a member of the Dutchess County Bar. The petition to dishar him makes fourteen distinct charges. He is charged with having in numerous cases, while act-ing as attorney, taken the money which had been placed in his hands for his clients and converted it to his own use.

A BANK PRESIDENT MISSING.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 2.—A dispatch to "The Bee" from Fairmont, Neb., says: "The People's Bank of this place failed yesterday morning, with liabilities amounting to about \$20,000. The assets are not obtainable, but are known to be meagre. J. B. Chase, president and manager, is missing, but may not have absconded with any money, as there was practically no cash on hand. The immediate cause of the failure was assuming the liabilities of the Union Bank of this place, recently suspended, all the available wesets being absorbed to meet these demands."

GENERAL C. A. V. PUTNAM DYING. Virginia, Nev., Dec. 2 (Special).—General C. A. V. Putnam, one of the oldest printers and journalists on the Pacific coast, is dying. He edited "The Teron the Pacinic coast, is diffic.

ritorial Enterprise" at one time, and served one term as Nevada State printer. He is a lineal descendant of General Israel Putnam.

weight and shot will not stand, it is said, as they were

MURDERED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK. A GARDENER KILLED PROBABLY FOR THE PUR

POSE OF ROBBERY. James Kelley, chief gardener for James Lott, living in Eighteenth-ave., near Culver's Bay Ridge Railway, at Parkville, L. I., was murdered on Saturday night between 9 and 12 o'clock, on the track leading from Culver's station, Parkville, to 'the Eighteenth-ave, crossing. Mr. Kelley had been in Mr. Scott's employ over five years, and he is spoken of by all who knew him as a quiet, sober, industrious man. On Saturday evening he had gone to Brooklyn by Culver's Railroad, having business at the dry-goods stores in Fifth-ave. After making some purchases he returned, landed at Parkville, at six minutes after 9, and started for Mr. Lott's

His body was found by some neighbors who turned from the city on the 12 o'clock train. Dr.

### SMALLPOX IN THE HARBOR.

BREAKING OUT AMONG IMMIGRANTS ON AN

The Anchor Line steamship Bolivia arrived at Quar antine yesterday, and reported to the health officers that they had one case of smallpox on board, and that one child, eleven months old, had died of varioloid on November 30. The name of the child that was Glovanni Vicardi. The other child, three years old, was of the same family, and named Nicosia Vi cardi. The whole family was removed to the hospital on North Brother Island by the Health Officers. Every passenger on board was then vaccinated, the was thoroughly disinfected and cleaned, and was was lying in the stream in the upper harbor. 570 clirty Italian immigrants will be unloaded on this community early this morning, unless the health officers of the city interfere, which it is thought likely than will.

they will do.

The officers report that the cases of smallpox and varioidd were exceptionally well isolated from the other passengers, and the Health officers at Quarantine thought the cases had been so well taken care of that they allowed the vessel to come up the harber after thoroughly disinfecting her. The Bolivia is from Mediterranean ports, and touched at Ghraitar on November 20. She has a cargo of general merchandise, consigned to Henderson Brothers, the agens of the Archor Line II this city.

### RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE EASTERN RATE AGREEMENT. Philadelphia, Dec. 2 (Special).-Second Vice-Presi-

dent H. J. Hayden, of the New-York Central, yestorday came to Philadelphia at the request of President Depew, and was closeted with Vice-President Thomson. of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The business of these two gentlemen was to formulate a compact embodying the terms agreed upon by Presidents Robembodying the terms agreed upon by Presidents Roberts and Depew. An officer of the Pennstivania Railroad Company, speaking of the work, said to-day;
"The agreement, so far as the New York Central
and the Pennsylvania are concerned is aimset perfected, but it is not yet signed. Whether the other
lines will assent to the propositions or not, we do not
yet know, but the work will continue next week."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Pittsburg, Dec. 2 (Special).—At the annual meeting of the Pittsburg and Lake Frie Rultroad Company, on January 22, there will be submitted to the stock-January 22, there will be salimited to the holders a proposition to increase the company's doubt. The amount of increase has not yet been decided upon, but it will be at least \$1,500.000 and possibly \$2.000,000. This increase will be partly in stock and partly in bonds. The reason is a desire to pay off the outstanding serip, which amounts to about \$100.000 to pay off certain small mortgages and to make improvements. The capital stock of the company is \$2,100.000 and the bonded debt, \$2,050,000.

Joseph Evans, a Melbourne millionaire, who represents a syndicate of Australian capitalists who repeat the performance, but the family of Jacob secured assistance and tied the maniacs. The sheriff window, I should judge there were thirty masked are to build a big new railroad in that country, is repeated to midnight and the men were fromed,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has asked for proposals for a new coke branch, which is to be part of its southwest system. It will be called the Unity Branch, and will be seven miles long. It will run from Latrobe on the main fine to the plant of the Hostetter Coke Company in Westmoreland County. This will open up between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of new coke territory.

Iowa City, Iowa, Dec. 2.—Thomas S. Wright, general solicitor for lows, and A. E. Swisher, local attorney representing the Chicago. Rock Island and Pacific Railway, yesterday dismissed in Judge Fairall's Pacific Railway, yesterday dismissed in Judge Fairali's court here the famous suit of above-named company against the lowa Railway Commissioners, in which Judge Fairali enjoined the Commissioners from putting into effect their schedule of last June. The dismissal will be certified to the Supreme Court and probably ends proceedings there. This leaves the cases of other companies still pending in the Festeral Court, where, it will be remembered, the new schedule has been restrained by Judge hrewer.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 2.—To-day the Santa Fe

San Diego, Cab. Dec. 2.—To-day the Santa Fe system began running a direct Pollman car service between this city and Chicago, making it the longest continuous sleeping car service in the world, distance 2,311 miles. There will in the future be but one change

between oceans. Company placed on record here to-day a bond and mortgage for \$2,300,000 against the Pittsburg, Shenange and Lake Eric Railros 1. The road connected Eric and Pittsburg, giving the lake trade another competing line,

and operates in Eric over the Nickel Plate Road. Philadelphia, Dec. 2 (Special).—The Delaware Ice mpany of this city has secured damages to the extent of

for running through their property.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2 (Special).—The Philadelphia and Philadeiphia, Dec. 2 (Special).—The Philadeiphia and Reading Railroad Company will build a branch line from its Atlantic City road to Haddonfield, N. J.

The South Mountain Railroad, which was sold on Friday to F. Tannhauser, of this city, will have to be resold as the conditions were spot cash, and the necessary purchase price was not forthcoming. Tannhauser represented the Harrisburg and New-England Political Company.

A FUGITIVE BANK OFFICER FOUND. Indianapolis, Dec. 2 (Special).-The product of

the Columbus, Ind., bank, which was robbed by the teller. W. Schreiber, a few days ago, warned the eashier to-day that he had found the young man in cashier to-day that he had found the young man in St. Thomas, Canada, and that he had signed an agreement with the runaway whereby the bank would recover the papers taken, and part of the ca-h-besides the \$18,500 stolen out of the vault by schreiber when he started for Canada. It is said that he took \$12,000 in Government bonds belonging to the wife of the president, and \$50,000 or \$40,000 in negotiable paper.

TWO NEW CASES OF FEVER IN JACKSONVILLE. Jacksonville, Dec. 2 (Special).-President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. to day is: New cases, two; deaths.

Both factions of District Assembly No. 40 held meetings in their fortifications yesterday. At No. 98 Forsythst. James E. Quinn presided and the delegates to the Indianapolis General Convention made their report. Al-though Quinn and his fellow-delegates were admitted to though Quinn and his relieve-delegates were admitted to the convention, they were far from satisfied, and now Master Workman Powderly and Master Workman Quinn are entsgonistic. Quinn claims to be the "Grand Mogul" of labor in this city, but Powderly doubts it and Intends to step fighting in the ranks.

The Anti-Home Club faction held a long and important

meeting in that labor battle-field, l'ythagores Hall, Here also the report of its delegates was made, and though they acknowledged defeat, they are far from discouraged. A long discussion was held as to the advisability of A long discussion was held as to the advisability of starting a new order, and after weighing the pres and constants to appear about town yesterday.

James Albert says that as his record has been broken be will enter the big walk which is to take place in the Garden early in 1889.

The records recently made at Madison Square Garden with the long three is to the contestants to appear about town yesterday.

The records recently made at Madison Square Garden with the long three is some danger of their being antagonistic to the Anti-Home Club. In that case an attempt will be made to sell Pythagoras Hail.

# CHURCH AND COLLEGE.

THEIR TRUE RELATIONS DISCUSSED BY ED. UCATORS AND CHURCHMEN.

THE ADVANTAGES AND THE DEFECTS OF GREAT UNIVERSITIES AND OF SMALL COLLEGES AND THEIR CLAIMS ON THE BOUNTY

OF RICH MEN-SOUND THOUGHT BROUGHT TO BEAR ON ALL SIDES OF THE QUESTION. As reported at the time, at the recent Church

Congress held at Buffalo the subject of "Colleges and Universities in Their Relation to the Church" came up for discussion, and different views on the topic were expressed by a number of eminent divines who were present. It will be remembered that the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, of the Church of the Incarnation, of this city, made a speech, in which, among other things, he said that colleges must be open to man who said daring things, that ne didn't like the idea of sectarian colleges narrowed down to too fine a point, and that if the Episcopal Church fenced itself off, it must be expected that the Presbyterians would do the same and so on. He said further: " I don't object to our boys going to other colleges," and strongly condemned the idea of "endowing and bunding up small sectarian colleges at the expense of such magnificent institutions as the leading non-sectarian colleges of the country."

The Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, of Hobart College, and the Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine, of Kenyon, also took part in the discussion, and advocated the policy of direct church control and the further endowment of the smaller church colleges by rich Episcopalians. Realizing that this is an educational problem of importance and one which must necessarily engage the attention of educationalists and theologians, Tribune reporters have called upon a number of men foremost in educational and church circles and have been favored with their views, some of which are given herewith. As the opinions of men who are acknowledged leaders of thought and opinion on such matters, they will be found exceedingly interesting and deserving of much thoughtru, consideration

DR. PATTON NOT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD. The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton College, who preached at the Brick Presbyterian Church last Sunday, in reply to questions upon the same subject, said :

Presbyterian Church last Sunday, in reply to questions upon the same subject, said:

You would hardly expect me to advise rich men to give their mone; to small colleges, yet I don't wish to be misunderstood in the maler, and I assuredly believe that the smaller colleges of our country play an important role in its system of education. They bring an education to many a young man who otherwise could not afford the expense of counting one, and they also disseminate a great deal of general knowledge in their respective communities. There is, lowever, not the same relative need for that there once was, in view of the increased facilities of travel. The great advantage of relatives of the increased facilities of travel. The great advantage of relatives their money to the larger institutions is that the necessary plant is already established—you don't have to build from the foundation. Thus every \$100.000 given to a sarpe college helps to greater results than if given to the smaller. The rath for good from an equal sum of money is greater in the larger college, since it is better equipped, possesses a broader curriculum, and offers a wider choice of subjects.

Bear in mind, however, that the educational influence at a college does not coasist solely in the actual mount of information imparted in the clars room. For, conceding that as large an amount of philosophy or Greek or Latin can be learned in the small college as in the large one, and for that matter learned as thoroughly, yet the larger colleges have an incalculable advantage in being able to command the services of a larger number of representative men, and of men who besides being exceptionally qualified are able to devote themselves to the cultivation of specialities.

A great deal of a man's education consists in coming in contact with these leading men, who are recognized as authorative in their departments. There is some thing after all in the intellectual atmosphere that surrounds the large college, and those men who are anoughered to have the suborbere

WISHING THE SMALL COLLEGES WELL There is this to be said, that smaller colleges interfer but little with the larger institutions. In fact they indirectly help them, since they create a desire for advanced learning which cannot be satisfied except in the more celebrated seats of learning. This is especially true in late years, the best men at the smaller institutions seeking specialization in the larger universities. As the representative of one of the larger colleges I have only a word of hearty God-speed for those who are engaged in bublishing up the smaller institutions, especially those in the regions remote from the salcons. I think, however, that when the ground is aircady so fully occupied as it is in the New-England and Middle states it would be an universe use of money to organize new institutions with money that could be more effectually employed to strengthen those which have already passed the period of experiment and are firmly introuched in the confidence of the public. So far, at least, as Princeton is concerned, I am confident that we are in a position where the addition of half a million to our endowment would do more for the cause of sound learning than twice or even three times that amount could possibly effect if it were used for the purpose of founding a new institution. indirectly help them, since they create a desire for

effect if it were used for the purpose of founding a new institution.

Personally, I apprehend great danger in men giving large sums of money to found institutions with the stipulation that they shall bear the name of the founder. A man who has a million dollars to spare can use it to immensely greater advantage by giving it to Yale or Princeton than by simply founding a new institution, and thereby be the means of drawing off a portion of the patronage of the two maned. I fear more harm from this scheme than from any the smaller colleges can create. And finally, in regard to the appointment of professors, we cannot be too careful in the selection of men whose influence will be very great over young men at a time of life when they are more easily impressed than a few years later. Our college men are receiving many ideas from their own treatment to reason more strongly and form their own views.

GENERAL WEBB DISAGREES WITH MR. BROOKS.

GENERAL WERR DISAGREES WITH MR. BROOKS. General Alexander S. Webb, president of the College of the City of New-York, was found busile engaged in his office in the college building. When informed of the nature of the questions to be sub mitted to him he said that he would cheerfully express his opinions, which he had formed from a practical experience of a good many years. He

a practical experience of a good many years. He said:

In reply to your inquiry in regard to the relation between our concepts and their charches, having reference particularly to the recent remarks of the Rev. Arthur Brooks, of the Church of the Incarnation, if have to say that I greatly fear that the peverent gentleman is as far out of the way in his conception of the duties of colleges as is fiarvard College in its teachings in regard to electives. The Episcopal Church colleges are not Episcopal church universities, and to advance the doctrine that a college must be open to men who say during things is actually giving to the college a position which the university alone can enjoy. Keep church colleges stricing church colleges, they will take can of themselves and will remain universities under the influence of our church. Others in scheme and parter in the feture as in the past, on frey through the consolidation of American colleges and read the same before the consolidation of American colleges and read the same before the consolidation of American colleges and read the same before the consolidation of American colleges and read the same before the consolidation of American colleges in this paper I discussed the tendration and growth of 767 American colleges. The tendration and growth of 767 American colleges in the character of the all which long much in the land seeds to have their being entirely through the necessities of certain churchs, and certy church in the land seeds to have the being entirely through the necessities of certain churchs, and certy church in the land seeds to have the being entirely through the necessities of certain churchs, and certy church in the land seeds to have the subject of the activities and colleges. Findly, as to the question, "Shall churchmen continue to incoduce them in the manner proposed by In tarobis. The minds of young men in American colleges have been subjected to eligible end attention to endow their church colleges?" I do no believe that it is reasible in an eco

DR. DIX BELIEVES IN CHURCH INSTITUTIONS.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who is one of the Columbia College trustees, was found by the reporter at his office in Vesey st., and said, when informed of the nature of the inquiries: